

**KEANEKARAGAMAN DAN DOMINANSI GULMA PADA
PERTANAMAN KELAPA SAWIT (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) DI
KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA
(Studi Kasus : Perkebunan Rakyat dan Perkebunan Besar)**

SKRIPSI

OLEH:

**RENIKA AMALIA HASIBUAN
1510242021**

PEMBIMBING

- 1. Ir. Irawati, M.Rur.,Sc.,PhD**
- 2. Yulistriani, SP.,MP**



**FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
KAMPUS III UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
DHARMASRAYA
2019**

**KEANEKARAGAMAN DAN DOMINANSI GULMA PADA
PERTANAMAN KELAPA SAWIT (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) DI
KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA
(Studi Kasus : Perkebunan Rakyat dan Perkebunan Besar)**

ABSTRAK

Gulma adalah salah satu organisme pengganggu tanaman yang tumbuh disekitar tanaman budidaya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman dan dominansi gulma pada pertanaman kelapa sawit (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) di perkebunan rakyat dan perkebunan besar di Kabupaten Dharmasraya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah survei dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Hasil penelitian diperoleh sebanyak 289 individu, 9 famili, dan 13 jenis gulma pada perkebunan rakyat dengan umur tanaman 2 – 3 tahun. Gulma yang mendominasi ialah *Imperata cylindrica* (SDR 59,9%) dan *Borreria latiffolia* (SDR 44,9%). Pada perkebunan rakyat dengan umur tanaman 3 – 5 tahun sebanyak 725 individu, 12 famili, dan 17 jenis. Gulma mendominasi ialah *Pogonatherum crinitum* (SDR 92,4%) dan *Borreria latiffolia* (SDR 75,8%). Pada perkebunan besar dengan umur tanaman \pm 1 tahun ditemukan 296 individu, 12 famili, dan 21 jenis gulma. Gulma dominan ialah *Pogonatherum crinitum* (SDR 74%) dan *Phyllanthus uninaria* (SDR 56,1%).

Kata Kunci : Kelapa Sawit, Gulma, Dominansi, Keanekaragaman, *Pogonatherum crinitum*.



DIVERSITY AND DOMINANCE OF WEEDS-IN OIL PALM (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) PLANTATION IN DHARMASRAYA DISTRICTS (Case Study : Large Plantation and Smallholder Plantation)

ABSTRACT

Weeds are the plant-disturbing organism that grows around cultivated plants. The present study aims were to determine the diversity and dominance of weeds in oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) plantations on smallholder plantations and large plantations. The study was conducted in Dharmasraya Regency with the research method was a survey by a purposive sampling method. Each of the plant plot observation was made by an area of 100 x 100m, with sub-plots measuring 1-x 1m, there are 9 sample plots in each location. The results of the study was obtained 289 weed individuals, 9 families, and 13 species of weeds on smallholder oil palm plantation aged 2-3 years. The dominant weeds were *Imperata cylindrica* (SDR 59.9%) and *Borreria latiffolia* (SDR 44.9%). In smallholder oil palm plantation aged of 3-5 years is 725 individuals, 12 families, and 17 weeds species. The dominant weeds were *Pogonatherum crinitum* (SDR 92.4%) and *Borreria latiffolia* (SDR 75.8%). In the large plantations with the oil palm crops age of ± 1 year was found 296 individuals, 12 families, and 21 species of weeds, with the dominant weeds are *Pogonatherum crinitum* (SDR 74%) and *Phyllanthus uninaria* (SDR 56.1%).

Key Word : Oil Palm, Weeds, Dominance, Diversity, Pogonatherum crinitum.